



prbo

PRBO Conservation Science



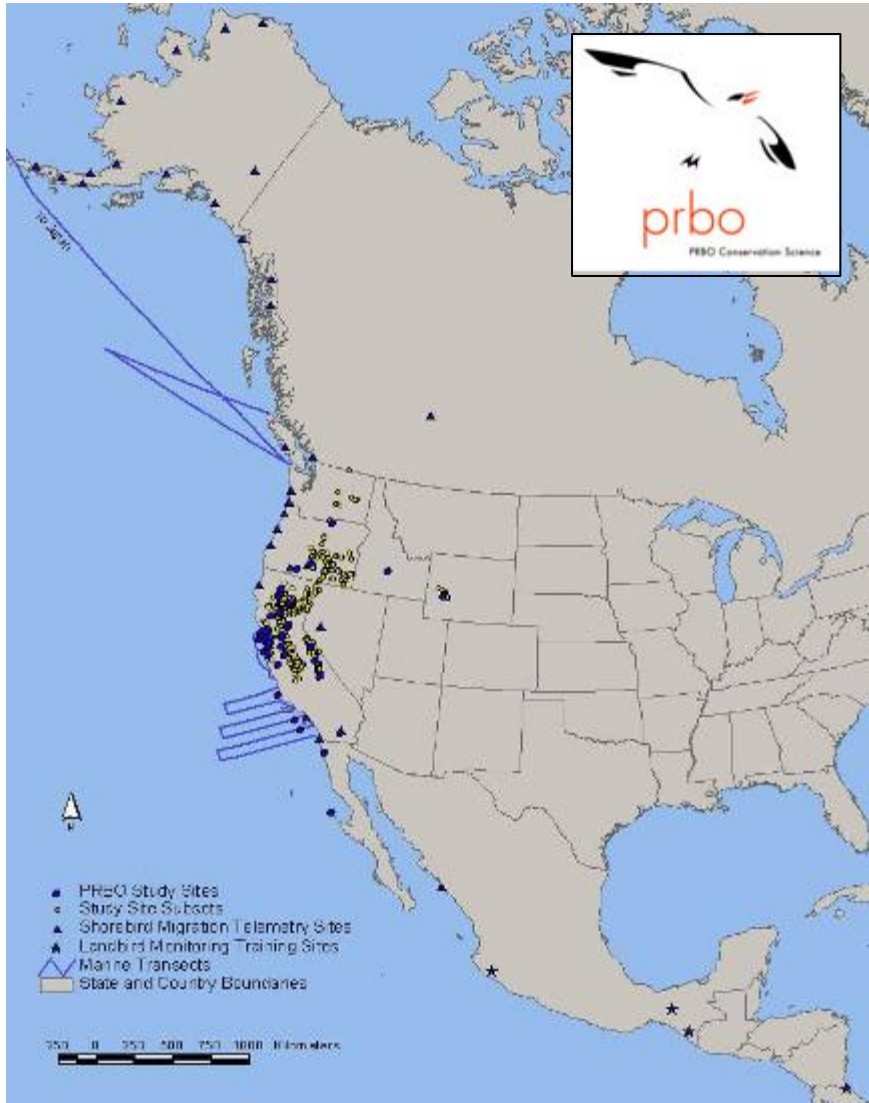
Riparian restoration and climate change

Nathaniel Seavy
nseavy@prbo.org



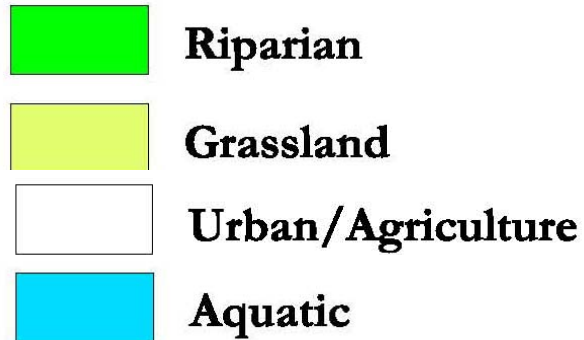


Advancing conservation through science



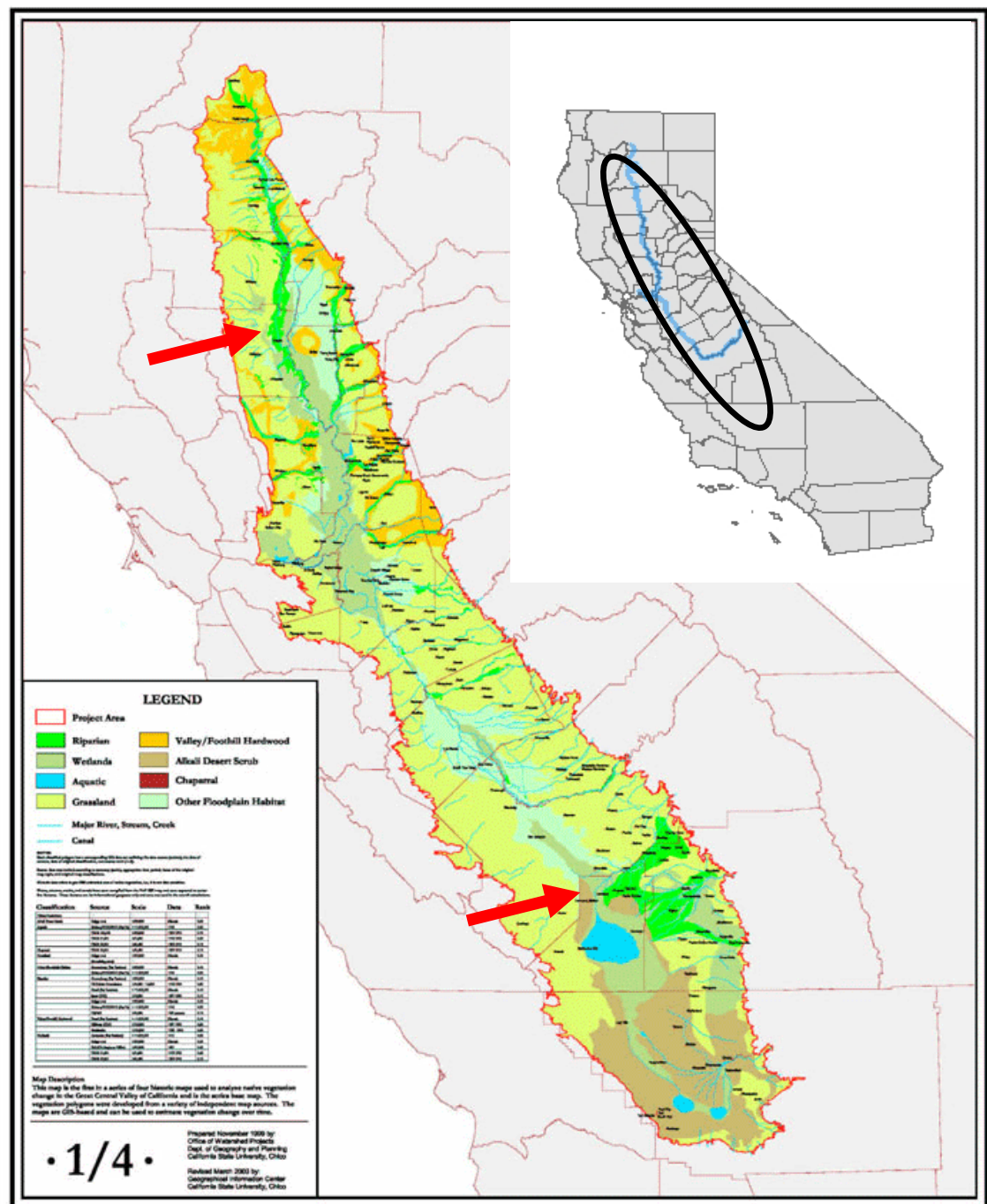
Headquarters in Petaluma

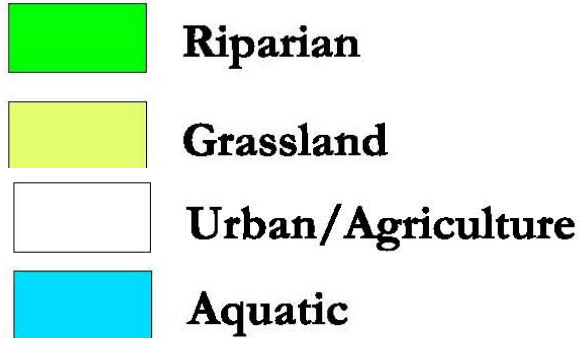




Pre-1900
Extensive riparian and
grassland areas

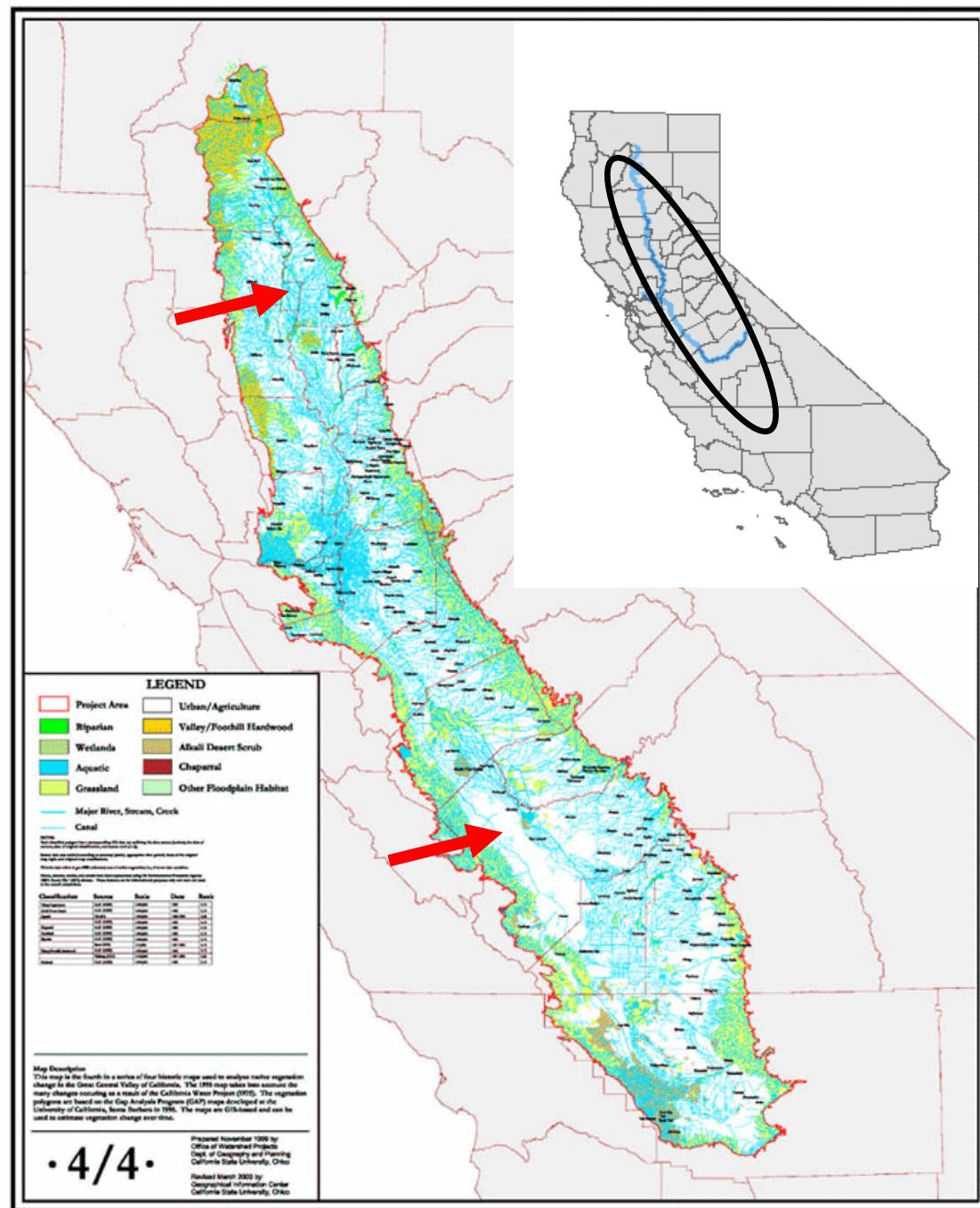
CSU Chico GIC





1995
More aquatic features
More urban/agriculture
Less riparian & grassland

CSU Chico GIC





Horticultural riparian habitat restoration



Orchard Removal



New Planting



Horticultural riparian habitat restoration



3 years old

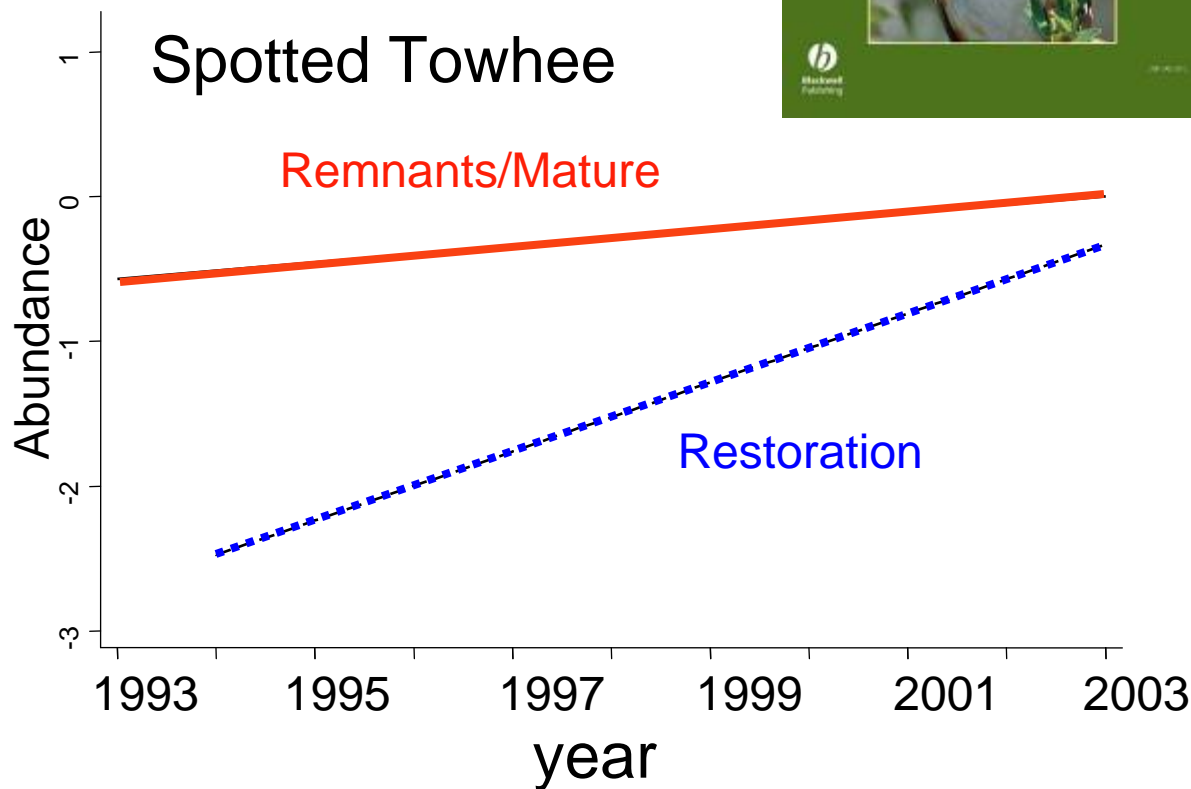


13 years old



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Riparian birds respond to restoration



Gardali et al. 2006. Abundance patterns of landbirds in restored and remnant riparian forests on the Sacramento River, California, USA. *Restoration Ecology* 14:391-403.



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Riparian birds respond to restoration

The New York Times
ON THE WEB

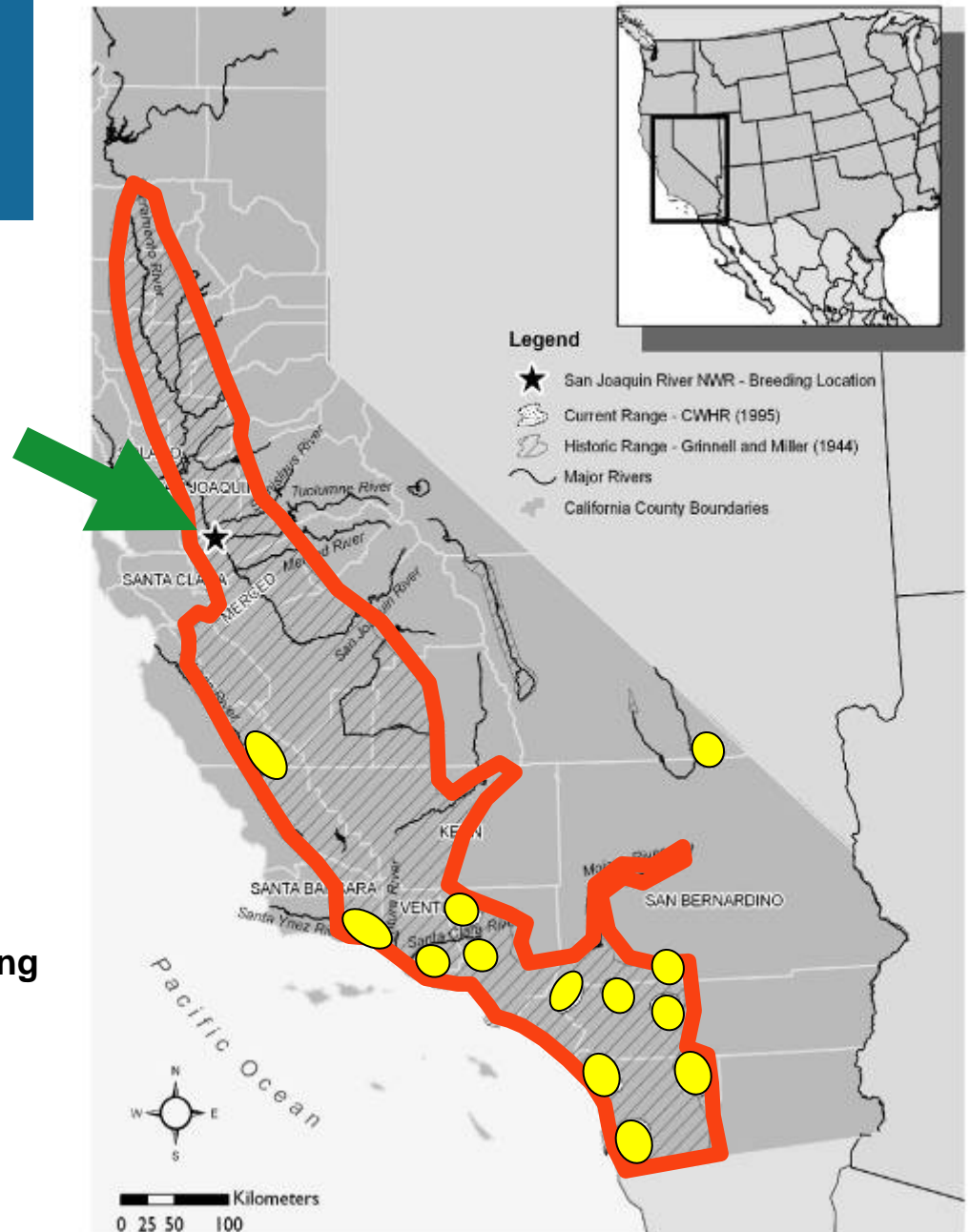
Rare Chatty Songbird Spotted in Calif.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Published: June 17, 2005

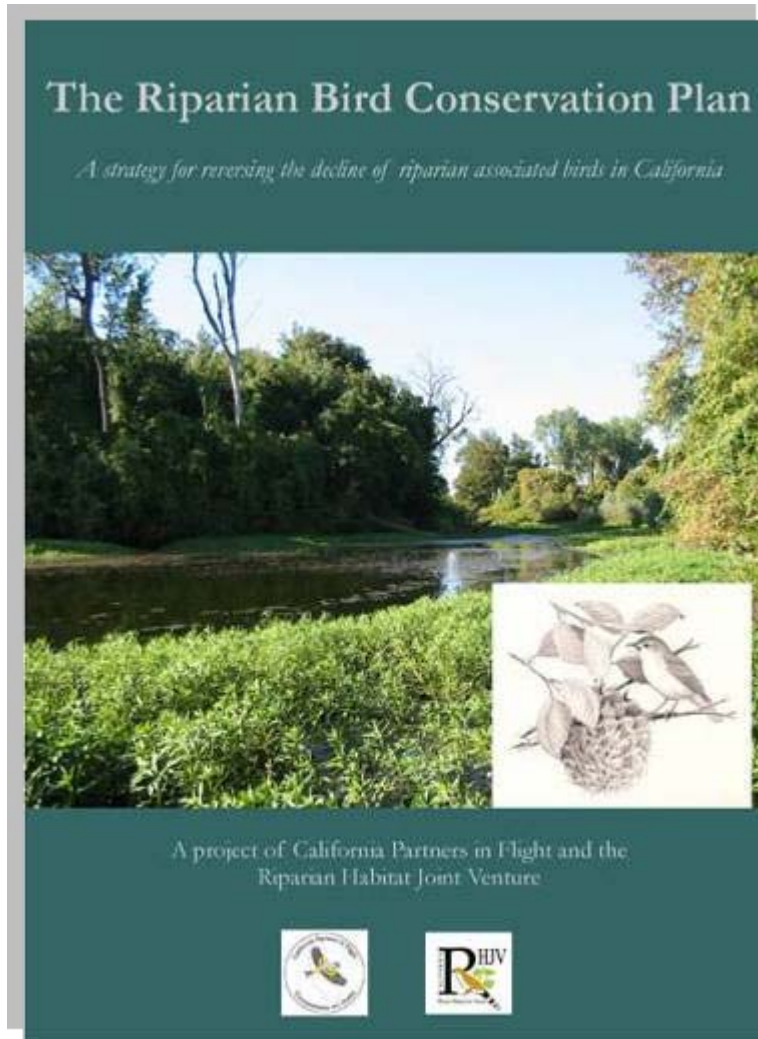
FRESNO, Calif. (AP) -- A chatty songbird thought to have disappeared from the Central Valley 60 years ago has been spotted nesting in a patch of restored habitat along the San Joaquin River.

Howell et al. In review. Least Bell's Vireo breeding records in the Central Valley following decades of extirpation. Submitted to *Western North American Naturalist*



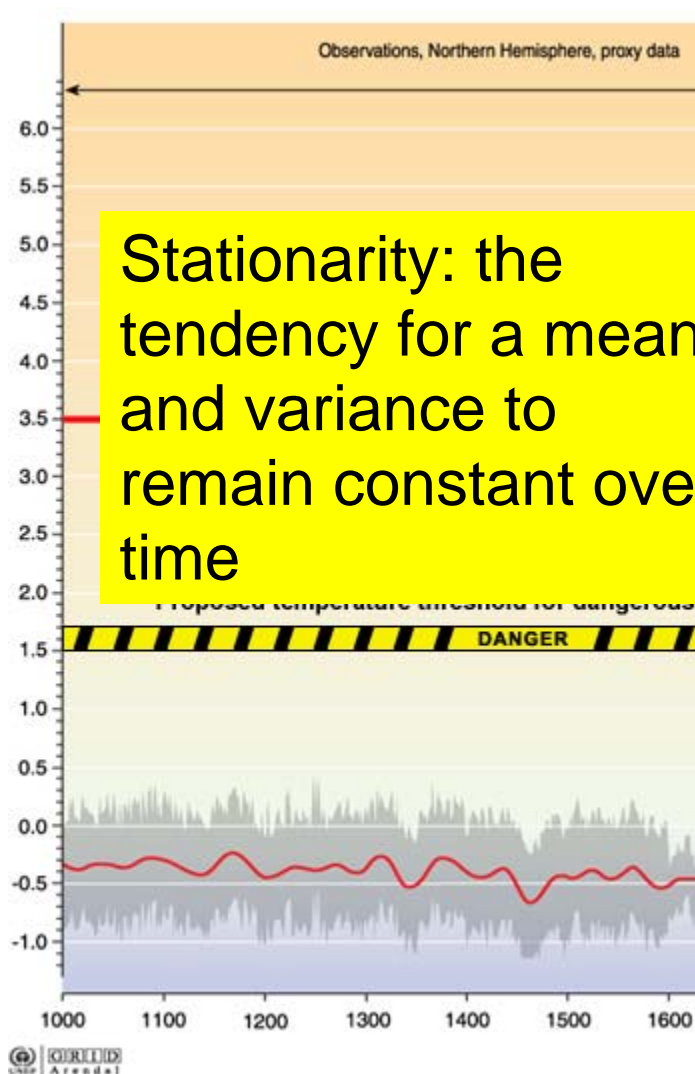


Providing bird science to guide conservation





The context of resource management is changing



CLIMATE CHANGE

Stationarity Is Dead: Whither **Riparian Restoration?**

P. C. D. Milly,^{1*} Julio Betancourt,² Malin Falkenmark,³ Robert M. Hirsch,⁴ Zbigniew W. Kundzewicz,⁵ Dennis P. Lettenmaier,⁶ Ronald J. Stouffer⁷

Systems for management of water throughout the developed world have been designed and operated under the assumption of stationarity. Stationarity—the idea that natural systems fluctuate within an unchanging envelope of variability—is a foundational concept that permeates training and practice in water-resource engineering. It implies that any variable (e.g., annual streamflow or annual flood peak) has a time-invariant (or 1-year-periodic) probability density function (pdf), whose properties can be estimated from the instrument record. Under stationarity, pdf estimation errors are acknowledged, but have been assumed to be reducible by additional observations, more efficient estimators, or regional or paleohydrologic data. The pdfs, in turn, are used to evaluate and manage risks to water supplies, water-



An uncertain future challenges water planners.

Milly et al. 2008. Science 319:573-574



What does climate change mean for riparian restoration?

Lots of uncertainty, but general consensus for:

- 1. Warmer air (and water) temperatures**
- 2. More rain, less snow**
- 3. More extreme events**





How do we adapt to the challenges of climate change



- “The longer action is delayed, the more it will cost.” *IPCC, 2007*
- “Most recommendations are vague or general principles... Few suggested a process a manager could use to develop an adaptation plan and evaluate its usefulness.” *Heller and Zavaleta. In press. Biodiversity management in the face of climate change: a synthesis of 20 years of recommendations. Biological Conservation*



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What does climate change mean for riparian restoration?

Tom Gardali and Chrissy Howell (PRBO)

Greg Golet (The Nature Conservancy)

Tom Griggs and Stacy Small (River Partners)

Josh Viers (UC Davis)

Rodd Kelsey (California Audubon)

Jim Weigand (Bureau of Land Management)





Connie Millar's work as a roadmap

Millar et al. 2007. *Ecological Applications*

GOALS

- Resistance
- Resilience
- Response

STRATEGIES

enhance connectivity
promote redundancy and buffers
reduce landscape synchrony
realign disrupted conditions
expect surprises
identify and protecting refugia





Riparian ecosystems are naturally resilient

1998

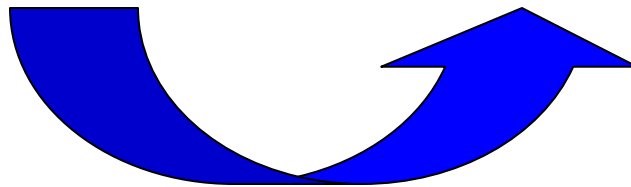
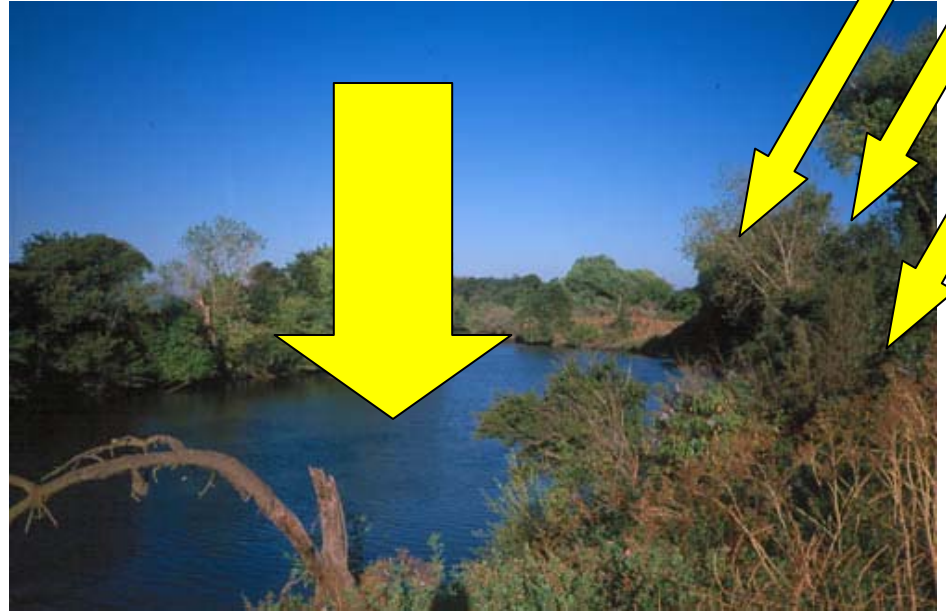


2001





Riparian Areas as thermal refugia



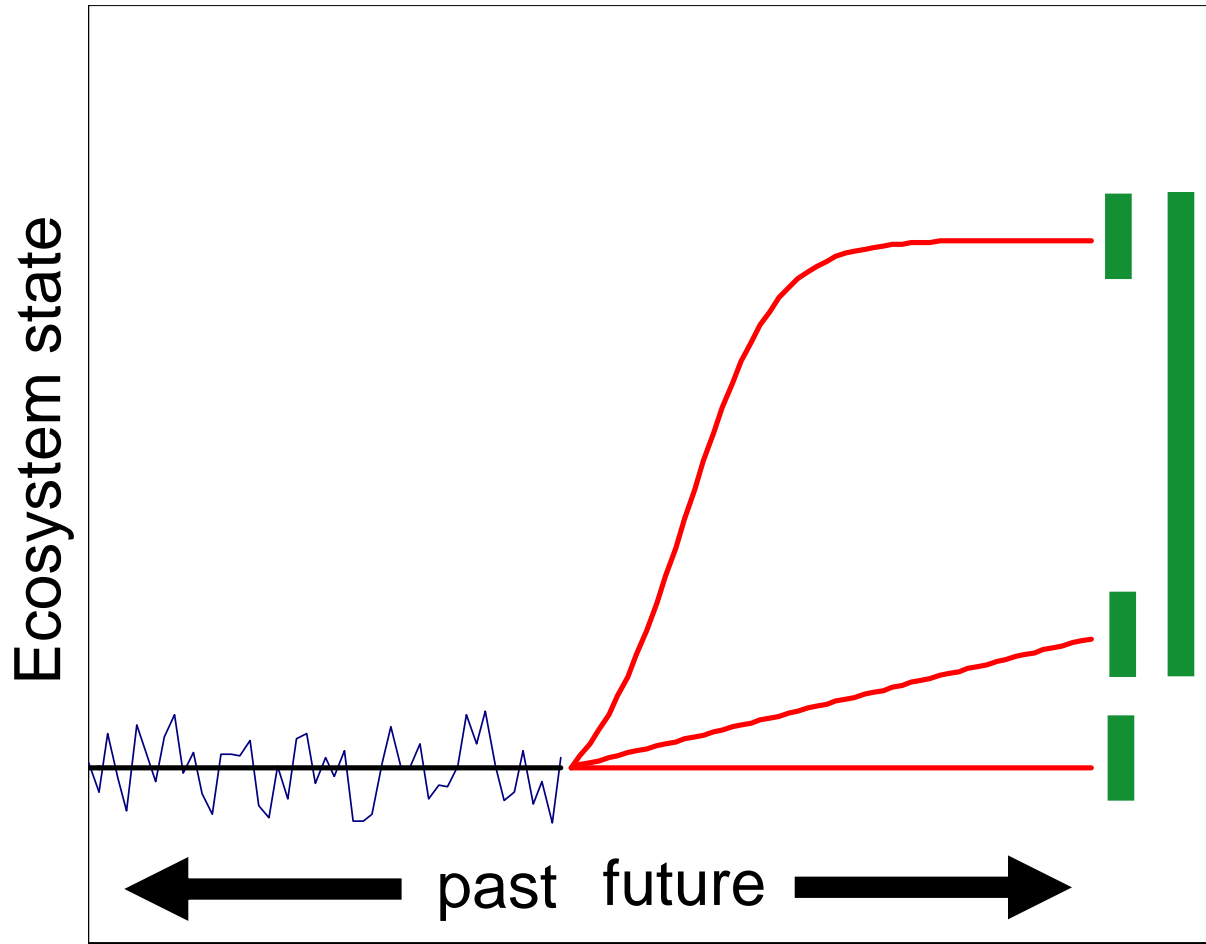


Riparian habitat provide connectivity

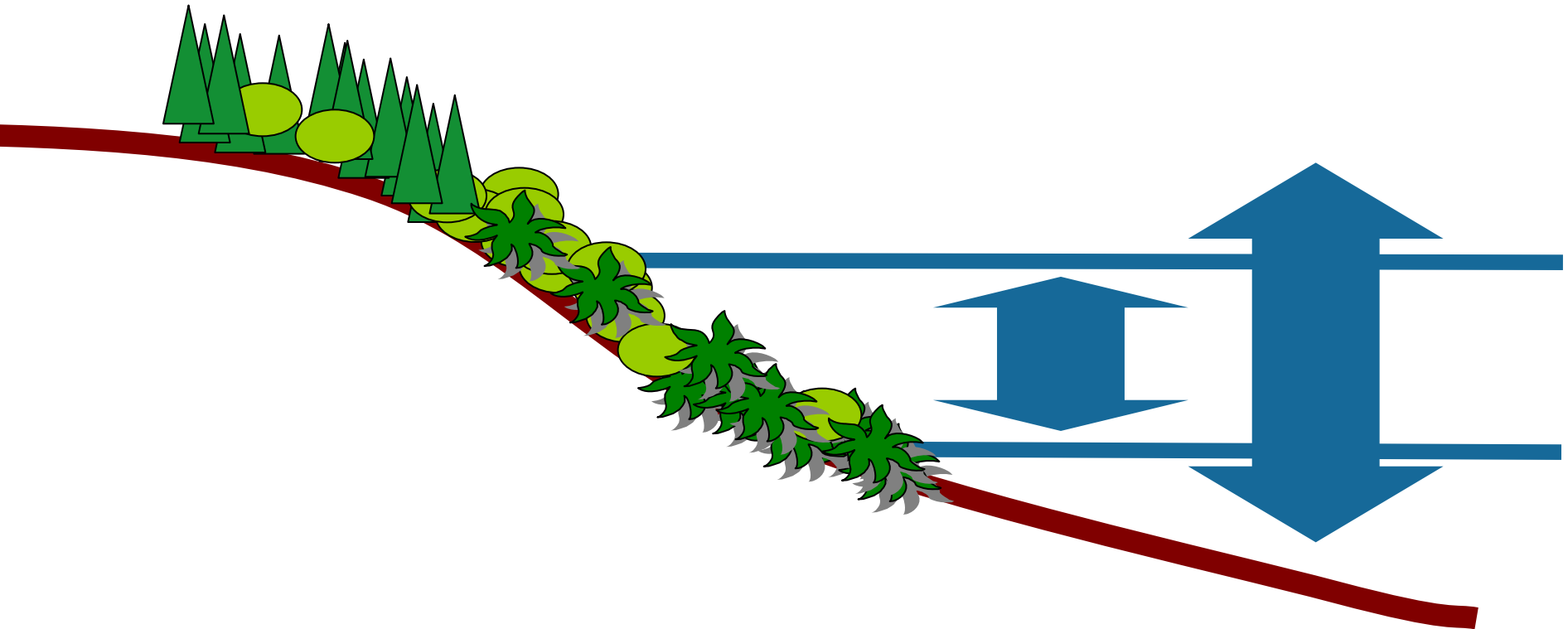


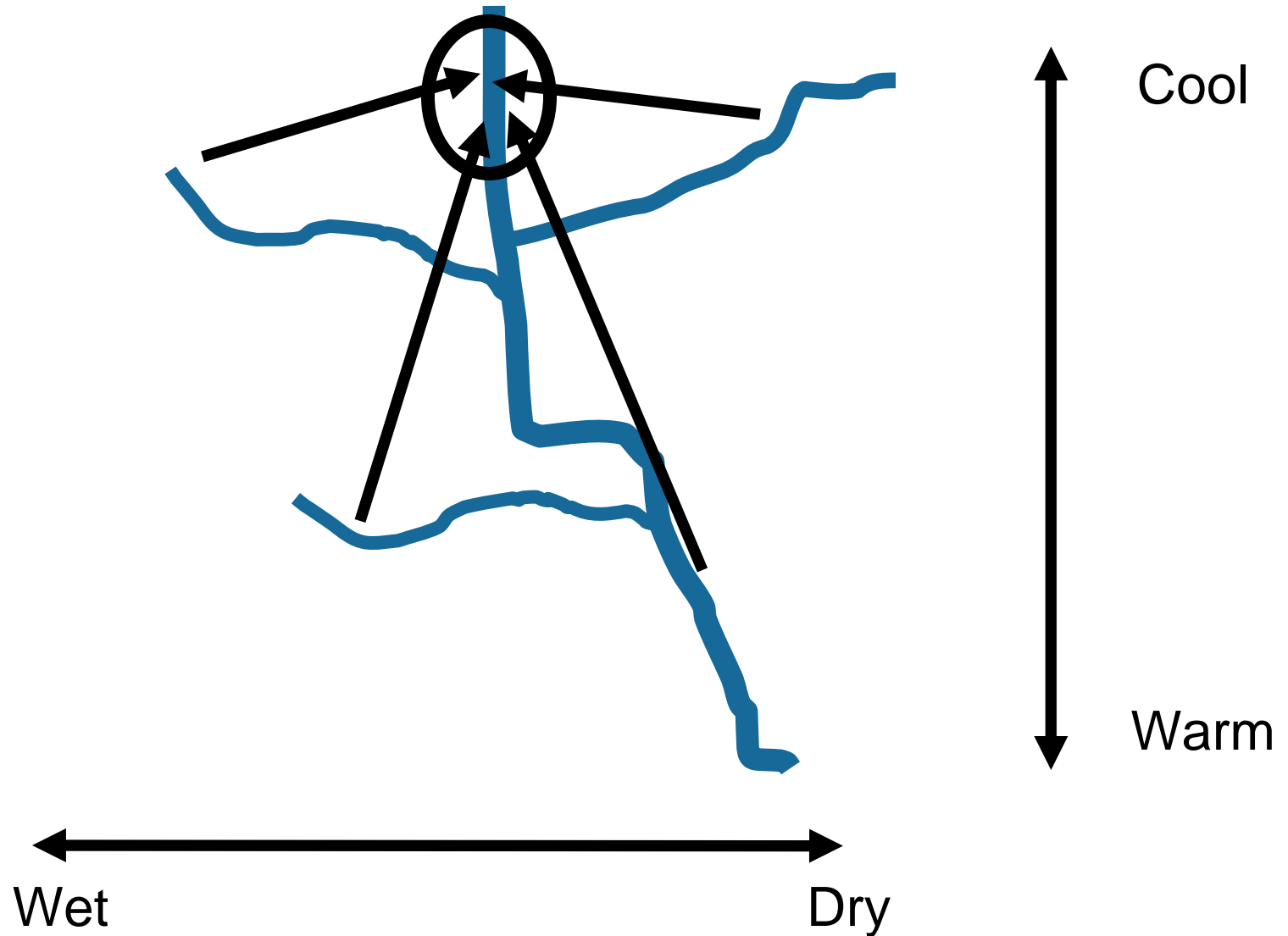


The challenge of expecting surprises



Plan restoration for an unpredictable hydrograph





Conclusions about riparian restoration

With respect to birds – it works

An important component of enhancing ecosystem resistance, resilience, and response

Need to think about surprises – how can we adapt restoration to an uncertain future



Climate change adaptation – where next?

Invest in monitoring

Enhance ecosystem resistance, resilience, and response

Provide specific guidance for adaptation

Support restoration/management as it comes-of-age in the context of climate change



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PRBO scientists, support staff, Board, members, and:

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Bureau of Land Management
California Coastal Conservancy
California Department of Fish and Game
California Department of Water Resources
California Bay Delta Authority
California Audubon
California Seagrant
Central Valley Joint Venture
Cornell Lab of Ornithology
DMARLOU Foundation
Richard Grand Foundation
Marin Municipal Water District
Giles Mead Foundation
Moore Family Foundation/Gordon & Betty Moore Foundation
David and Lucile Packard Foundation
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
National Park Service
National Science Foundation
NOAA Fisheries, Marine Sanctuaries
Natural Resource Conservation Service
Resources Law Group/Resources Legacy Fund Foundation
Riparian Habitat Joint Venture
San Francisco Bay Joint Venture
The Climate Project/ Al Gore
The Nature Conservancy
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USDA Forest Service

